

# The Hindu Organ.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS  
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## NOTICE.

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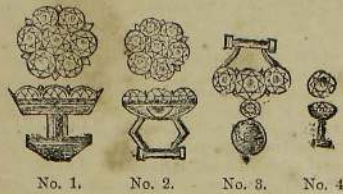


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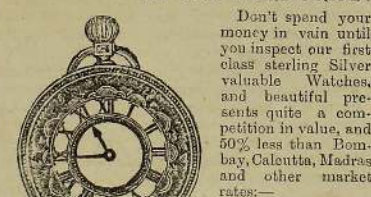
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An infallible invigorating ointment for nervous weakness brought on by youthful indiscretions.

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Very warm, soft, enduring, up-to-date cut and fashion, Rs. 5 1/2 to 7 1/2.

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Amount refunded with postage if unapproved.

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## Notice.

BY order of the District Judge of Jaffna in Testamentary case No. 2321 all the property belonging to the estate of the late Sithamparam Manikam of Point Pedro consisting of godowns, houses, coconut-lands, vessels and boats etc. will be sold by Public auction by the Secretary D. C. Jaffna, commencing from the 19th November 1910.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

V. GANAPATIPILLAI,  
Proctor,

28th Oct., 1910. Pt. Pedro.

## TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF RICE

TENDERS are invited for supplying best Kallundai and best country rice for the use of the Irrigation Department from February 1st, 1911 to December 31st 1911 at one or more of the works mentioned below.

NAME OF WORK	PLACE OF DELIVERY
1. Unnichchali E. P.	Unnichchali
2. Rugam	Rugam and Illepadi Chena

2. Conditions of tendering will appear in the Government Gazette, and may be obtained upon application at either the Office of the Director of Irrigation, Trincomalee or any Kachcheri and no tender will be considered unless all these conditions are strictly attended to.

3. Tenders to be delivered in Colombo not later than noon on Tuesday November 29th, 1910.

4. All other necessary information may be obtained upon application at the Office of the Director of Irrigation, Trincomalee.

## Wanted- A FOREMAN

for the "Hindu Organ" Press. One with a knowledge of both English and Tamil preferred.

For terms apply to the  
Jaffna, MANAGER.  
9th Nov., 1910.

## Mr. & Mrs. R. Kanagasundram

beg to thank their friends and relations for the congratulatory telegrams, letters, and presents sent them on the occasion of their marriage.

Chunnakam,  
7th November, 1910.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HINDU ORGAN.

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## The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1910.

## NEW JUDICIAL ARRANGEMENTS IN THE JAFFNA DISTRICT.

A report is current to the effect that from January 1911 the Minor Courts at Mallakam will be abolished and that one

Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests will preside over the Jaffna and Kayts Courts. The people here are surprised at this retrograde measure of the Government. In every civilized country judicial tribunals are increased to keep pace with the increase of population. In the Jaffna District, however, the existing tribunals are sought to be abolished, though the population continues to increase, with corresponding augmentation of its importance. We cannot but consider this as a shortsighted and ill-advised policy on the part of the Government.

An attempt was made in 1905 to abolish the Mallakam Courts, but a deputation that waited on Sir Henry Blake in Jaffna convinced him of the necessity of allowing those Courts to remain in the interests of the large agricultural population of Valligamam East, Valligamam North and Valligamam West, who would be put to much inconvenience and loss, if that measure was carried out. That Governor then decided not to interfere with the existing arrangements. We do not know how circumstances have altered since, to justify the abolition of the Mallakam Minor Courts.

We are aware that since the present Police Magistrate of Jaffna and Mallakam assumed duties there has been an appreciable falling off in the institution of cases in these courts. This is due, as is well-known, not to suppression of crime and consequent absence of necessity to institute cases, but to the peculiar methods adopted by the present Magistrate in dispensing justice in the Courts over which he presides. When cases, true or false, are promiscuously dismissed without due inquiry, and complainants condemned in Crown costs, even without trial when lodging complaints, it is no surprise that the Magistrate has an easy time of it, and can find time to attend also to the work of all the other Courts in the District. But the question is whether another Magistrate will adopt similar methods in the administration of justice and be able to cope with the work that will be entrusted to him under the proposed arrangement.

The Government must look into the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the Jaffna and Mallakam Courts, in the time of Mr. Roberts' predecessors and see whether one Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests could attend or not to the work both at Jaffna and Kayts, if the proposed arrangement is carried out. Till Mr. Roberts assumed duties as Police Magistrate of Jaffna and Mallakam, his immediate predecessors, Mr. Dutton, Mr. Prins, and Mr. Perks who were fast workers and painstaking judicial officers, worked from early morning till late in the evening in their Courts. And we have already shown the reason why the present Magistrate has at present little or no work.

Again, it would occasion a deadlock in the work of the Police Court of Jaffna, if the Magistrate whose jurisdiction is proposed to be extended to even the Island of Delft, were to absent himself from Jaffna for a few days owing to the necessity of going to the scene of a murder as it very recently occurred in that distant Island.

The Minor Courts at Kayts have existed with a separate Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests for about a century, to serve the wants of the people of the Islands who number about 35,000 inhabitants. The necessity for the separate existence of the Kayts Courts has not in any way diminished. It would be a rash and inconsiderate act on the part of the Government if the separate Magistracy for Kayts be abolished and the work of Jaffna and Kayts Courts be placed under one judicial functionary.

It is said that Mr. R. W. Allegacoan, the Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests, Kayts, will be transferred to another station, when the new arrangement comes into effect. This will, indeed, cause widespread regret among the people of the Islands, who have greatly appreciated his services in the suppression of crime, especially perjury which was very rampant in that part of the District. Mr. Allegacoan got himself transferred owing to failing health and family reasons to Kayts from Chilaw; and it was the general expectation that he would be allowed to remain here till he retires from the service. It remains to be seen what suitable provision will be made to him, in case the proposed judicial arrangements are carried out.

We understand that a public meeting is to be held at the Ridgeway Hall on Saturday next to protest against the proposed measure of the Government.

## THE LAST RESORT OF THE SUPPORTERS OF DR. FERNANDO.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Mr. K. Sri Sundramoorthy appears to be the last resort of the supporters of Dr. Fernando. The *Morning Leader*, true to the bitter partisanship it has exhibited for a few weeks past, calls Mr. Sundramoorthy as a "prominent business man in the city" of Colombo, whereas he was among the students of the Jaffna College only in 1909. More recently he was residing in the town of Jaffna and was not doing any business as far as we know. Mr. Sundramoorthy cannot be much over 21 years of age. Colombo must be a veritable El Dorado indeed, if a boy who but a year ago was found in the Jaffna Town apparently doing nothing or attending College should have turned out a "prominent business man" so soon. The *Leader* gives another qualification to Mr. Sundramoorthy, that is, as a person "closely connected with the leaders of the Tamil community". True that he is a brother-in-law of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Kanagasabai, but who the other leaders are with whom he is connected the Tamil public do not know. The *Leader* must certainly magnify Mr. Sundramoorthy in order to give importance to his effusions which, for their impudence, coming from one of his age, stand unparalleled.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kanagasabai owes his present position to his countrymen who put him forward as their leader on the occasion of the visit of Governor Sir Henry Blake to Jaffna, and before. It was Governor Blake that appointed him to the Council. If he or his boy brother-in-law goes counter to the views of the vast majority of the Jaffnese, it is their look-out. They are entitled to their opinions. But we are not sure that Mr. Kanagasabai's views are the same as those of his brother-in-law.

As to the letter of Mr. Sundramoorthy, we have only to say that the reasons he puts forward against the election of Mr. Ramanathan have been answered and re-answered in the press so many times. The boyish writer's experience of public affairs is so little that he thinks that because the Government did Mr. Ramanathan twice the injustice of passing him over for the acting Attorney-Generalship, therefore the educated Ceylonese should not elect him; in other words, the educated Ceylonese should perpetrate the wrong the Government perpetrated on the advice presumably of Mr. Ramanathan's chief who and Mr. Ramanathan did not pull on peaceably during the latter years of Mr. Ramanathan's term of office.

The late Mr. C. L. Ferdinands, a most prominent and public-spirited Burgher lawyer, was appointed Solicitor-General when representing the Burgher community in the Legislative Council. While holding the position of Solicitor-General, he was called upon to act as Attorney-General twice or thrice. But subsequently Governor Gordon passed him over for the acting Attorney-Generalship and an unofficial lawyer and a junior to Mr. Ferdinands was first appointed acting Attorney-General and then permanent Attorney-General. Nobody thought that Mr. Ferdinands was in any way to blame for his supersession. What took place in the case of Mr. Ferdinands was repeated in the case of Mr. Ramanathan by Governor Ridgeway. But no junior was permanently promoted over the head of Mr. Ramanathan as was done in the case of Mr. Ferdinands. The Hon'ble Mr. Kanagasabai was a pupil of Mr. Ferdinands. He will be certainly able to tell Mr. Sundramoorthy that the actions of Government officials are not always such that the people can approve. We do not proceed to deal with the other points in Mr. Sundramoorthy's letter as they have been dealt with times without number in the *Ceylon Patriot*, the *Independent* and the *Hindu Organ*.

In conclusion, we warn our countrymen—both Sinhalese and Tamils—against being misled by the specious arguments of Dr. Fernando's brother-in-law's organ, the *Ceylon Morning Leader*, and the *Leader's* "prominent business man" in the city of Colombo.

[We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the effusions of Mr. Sundramoorthy have the sanction or approval of the Hon'ble Mr. Kanagasabai. That the services of this lad have been requisitioned by the friends of Dr. Fernando shows the tottering nature of the latter's cause. Ed. H. O.]

## LOCAL & GENERAL.

**THE WEATHER**—Rains have fallen heavily in all parts of the District causing floods. The prospects of the paddy and varagu crops are excellent. Weeding and transplanting operations are going on apace.

**THE CORONATION OF H.M. THE KING.**—The Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor, George V will take place on June 22, 1911.

**EUROPEAN REPRESENTATION IN THE CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—The Ceylon Association in London has sent a strong letter of protest to the Colonial Office, Downing street, against the passing of the Franchise Bill.

**MINISTERIAL CHANGES.**—Viscount Morley of Blackburn has been appointed Lord President of the Council, Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lord Beauchamp, first Commissioner of Works. The majority of English papers pay glowing tribute to the splendid services of Lord Morley.

**KATARAGAMA PILGRIMAGE.**—The Kataragama festival is fixed for the 16th and 17th instant.

**MADRAS UNIVERSITY.**—The Hon. Justice J. E. P. Wallis, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University presided at a meeting of the Senate of the Madras University on the 21st Ultimo. Among the most important resolutions passed was one brought forward by the Hon. Mr. J. H. Store for the appointment of a Special Board of Moderators for the purpose of moderating question papers of the Matriculation Examination and marks in that and in the Intermediate Examination in Arts. Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim's resolution that the Arabic language should be brought up as a separate subject for the Honours course instead of in connection with Arabic and Persian, was also after some discussion carried by a majority.

**DEATH FROM ALCOHOL.**—On Sunday last a man of Passaiyoor who was well under the sway of Lord Bacheus, undertook for a wager of Rs. 5/- to swallow a quantity of dry *Poonac* (dregs of gingelly oil), but before he had gone through with it, a piece stuck in the throat and would not either go in or come out, and before medical aid could be secured, death had claimed him as its victim. And yet people say, why be a teetotaler.

**SERIOUS ASSAULT ON THE JAFFNA MANIAGAR.**—Mr. C. K. Arumugam, the Maniagar of Jaffna, was on the night of Saturday last seriously assaulted by some rowdies on the Jaffna-Kankasanturai road and is now in the Lodging House connected with the Jaffna Hospital. Though seriously injured on the head and on other parts of the body the Maniagar got hold of one of his assailants resisting all attempts at rescue by his comrades, till he was given over in charge of the Police Vidan who was immediately on the spot. But the accused effected his escape. The Vidan now charges four persons with having rescued the accused from his custody. Seven or eight persons who had been arrested and remanded were bailed out today. Quite a sensation has been caused here by this crime which is unprecedented in the annals of Jaffna, and which has caused widespread sympathy for the Maniagar. Rowdiness is certainly on the increase and it is the bounden duty of Government to put it down with a firm hand. It is to be hoped that those who were actually concerned in the assault on the Maniagar will be brought to justice. But care should be taken to prevent innocent persons being also implicated.

**MATRIMONIAL.**—The marriage of Mr. Ponnukone Asaipillai, Assistant Engineer, Railway extension, Mannar, second son of Mr. S. Asaipillai, the well-known Coach Contractor, and brother of Mr. M. Asaipillai, Proctor, Supreme Court, with Miss Sunderam Palaniturai, of Thalaialy, Vannarponnai East, a grand niece of the late Mr. S. Saravanamuttu, Udaiyar, took place on the night of Thursday last. The wedding was a quiet one. We wish the newly married couple all happiness and prosperity.

—The marriage of Mr. S. Ponnudurai of the General Manager's Office, Railway, Kuala Lumpur, with Miss Annammah Supramaniam daughter of Mr. G. Supramaniam, Asst. Shroff, National Bank, Kandy, took place on Thursday the 27th ultimo, at Alaveddy at the residence of the bride. The wedding was conducted on a large scale and was largely attended. We wish the newly married couple long life, happiness and prosperity.

**PERSONAL.**—Sir Hugh Clifford, K. C. M. G., the Colonial Secretary of Ceylon will arrive in Colombo on the 21st January 1911 with Lady Clifford.

—Lord Kitchener the late Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army has gone on a visit to Egypt.

—Mr. W. R. B. Sanders C. C. S. District Judge, Batticaloa and formerly District Judge of Jaffna has retired on a well-earned pension.

—Lord Gladstone, the Governor-General of South Africa has been created a G. C. M. G., by His Majesty the King.

—Mr. G. P. Greene, the General Manager C. G. R., who went Home on furlough returned to Colombo on Tuesday last.

—Mr. S. R. Sathasivam, Clerk, F. M. S. R., and brother of Mr. R. Arumugam Chief Clerk Surveyor-Generals' Office, Kuala Lumpur has retired on pension owing to continued ill-health.

**THE NEW LAW MEMBER.**—His Majesty the King Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel Bengal, to be Legal Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, in the place of the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha who resigns that appointment from the 21st instant.

**THE LATE DR. V. MUTTUKUMARU.**—It is with the deepest regret we have to record the death of this gentleman which occurred at his residence at Annicottai yesterday morning of heart failure at the age of 58 years. He belonged to a highly respectable family in Jaffna, being the son of the late Mr. Vytianather, Udaiyar of Annicottai. C. M. Sinnyah Mudaliyar, Shroff of the Jaffna Kachechi is a cousin of the deceased gentleman. Dr. Muttukumaru graduated from the Ceylon Medical College and was employed as a Government Medical Officer in several parts of the Island till he retired from the service a few years ago. He leaves behind a widow, five sons and a daughter to whom we offer our heartfelt sympathy at the great loss they have sustained. His eldest son Mr. V. S. Muttukumaru is Head Clerk of the Matala Kachechi and Mr. V. M. Muttukumaru, the second son, is the energetic Secretary of the Jaffna Local Board.

**THE KANDY TAMILS' LITERARY ASSOCIATION.**

The celebration of the 2nd anniversary of the above Association came off on Saturday 5th November 1910. The function was presided over by Dr. E. T. Hoole. In spite of the inclement weather there was a fairly good gathering of friends and well-wishers of the Association, a few of them having come from distant outstations.

Proceedings commenced with music. The chairman read a number of letters and telegrams of congratulation from absent friends in different parts of the Island. The Secretary then read a report on the working of the Association for the past half year after which the Association passed a vote of thanks to the papers for publishing the minutes and other informations concerning the Association from time to time. The election of new office-bearers for the ensuing half-year then took place. Next Mr. M. A. Arulsoodam, Advocate who had been asked to address the gathering made a very thoughtful and inspiring speech the subject selected being "Ideals". After a word of warning lest anything more than a literary interest being attached to what he was going to say the lecturer referred to some high ideals of political freedom and self-government and continuing referred to some grand historical records of ancient Ceylon. Next he held forth some ideals of education and pointed out what an absolute necessity compulsory elementary education was, and he said every man must be able to read and write at least his own language. He referred to countries where education was compulsory, Japan for one, where the people at large took much more interest in the affairs of their country, than in countries where education was not compulsory. The speaker waxed critical in his remarks when he spoke of the neglect of the vernaculars and the undue preference given to the more or less useless subjects such as Greek, and he said quite different was the case in Madras where there was a University. He also set forth the ideal of a University for Ceylon and spoke at length of the incalculable benefit and the improvement in the system of education that would result from the establishment of a University.

Next Mr. M. A. Arulpragasam who came from Colombo to be present at the function offered a few words of encouragement to the members and wished the Association continued success and prosperity. Mr. K. Coomarasamy proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers which was seconded by Mr. T. S. Cruise. The function terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Kandy, 8 Nov. 1910. —Cor.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**MR. EDWARD MATHER'S "SENSE OF DUTY" AT LAST!**

The Editor, "Hindu Organ".

Sir, In my letter on the subject in the last week's "Hindu Organ", I pointed out Mr. Edward Mather's folly in proposing terms at this stage to name a dozen respectable people, say as many "qualified voters" when he was able to do so quite easily otherwise. To avoid any "quibbling" as to their respectability, he took the alternative—to name the "qualified voters". In this case, I fail

see the need of "judges" to arbitrate, because their qualifications should speak for themselves. Why then did Mr. Mather ask for judges? Are they to determine the illegal character of the claim he might make on those "voters" who, as spectators of the little comedy suddenly enacted by him end his complicity, sympathized with the object of the other meeting at the Biggway Hall?

Again I learn from a gentleman who witnessed the "storm in the tea-cup" that one of the speakers in it addressed in Tamil. With due deference to my sweet vernacular, I feel surprised at the propriety of the Tamil speech to an "English educated audience" under the circumstances. The inference is either his hearers were not educated enough in the sovereign's language or the speaker was himself not able to impress upon them the object of their "meet". Mr. Mather's letter has disclosed many inconsistencies both in his logic and about the meeting he tries to make much of.

S. Thambiah. Colombo, 4th November, 1910.

**THE PRE-EMINENT QUALIFICATIONS OF DR. FERNANDO.**

The Editor, "Hindu Organ".

Sir, So much has been said by the supporters of Dr. Fernando on his pre-eminent qualifications, that it is almost unnecessary to dwell on them at any length. But, since—to use the words of the Editor of the "Morning Leader" "the people of Jaffna alone are inclined blindly to favour a particular candidate", it seems very necessary and proper to write at some length at least on the pre-eminent qualifications of Dr. Fernando in a paper published in that part of the Island, where "the people are inclined blindly to favour a particular candidate". That Dr. Fernando is one of the most educated men in Ceylon, that he is one of the greatest physicians in Ceylon, that he has served the Government and his country on various medical commissions, and that he has won very enviable distinctions in his department are facts, the truth of which is as scarcely to be doubted as his being an M. D., B. S. C., of the London University, and as his having passed some of the hardest examinations in the world. That he is a novice in politics, that he has not taken in the public political, that is legislative questions of the day any interest deeper or more permanent than that of the average educated man in Ceylon, and that his knowledge of legislation and finance is meagre and insufficient for making a man a distinguished member of Council are equally true and as scarcely to be doubted as the above.

But these insignificant defects should not blind the public to the sterling qualities of Dr. Fernando, whose intellectual power, vast popularity with the Government, and deep knowledge of science and medicine are too well-known to the public to be necessary to be spoken of here. No unbiassed and well-informed mind needs the assurance that his qualifications for a Seat in the Legislative Council are not inferior to those of many of the present members. To express the opinion of some of the leading men in Ceylon, Messrs. H. G. E. Perira and de Saram for instance, popularity with the Government is as much to be required from the Member for the Educated Seat—why not more?—as popularity with the people, and Mr. Ramanathan's supporters must admit that he cannot in any way compete with the eminent Medical Officer, as far as this one qualification is concerned. Nor do they, strange to say, covet this qualification, much less desire that their member should have it, as Dr. Fernando and his fervent supporters seem to do.

Dr. Fernando has rendered valuable services to the country and it is needless to enumerate them. He was sent by the Government to Bombay to study the bubonic plague and to report to the Government how to prevent it from raging in the Island, and has been asked by the Government to take part—a prominent part in the many medical commissions which he seems to have done most efficiently. Is Mr. Ramanathan capable of performing any of these duties here mentioned? A clandestine, though a most strenuous supporter of Dr. Fernando, says in his editorials that the Opponent of Mr. O'Brien, the Tamil Member of 1893 was superior to any Councillor in Ceylon, and that his vigorous efficiency, proved capacity and tried experience are beyond comparison superior to that of any Member of Council. But, what of that? What can a man of the talents and abilities of Mr. Ramanathan do, with all his power of debate and his oratory, in a Council where he will often find himself out-voted, where there is an official majority and a still greater European majority?

It is urged by the antagonists of Dr. Fernando that he is no orator, no debater. Are the official and nonofficial members of Council uneducated men to be taken up by oratory and power of debate? Reason alone can apply to them. No measure is brought before the Council before due consideration, before it has been fully ascertained that the act would be of considerable benefit to the public. What can power of debate do in a Council like the Ceylon Legislative Council? It is not of paramount importance that the Member should be a lawyer, a statistician, one well versed in politics, an able debater and legislator, but that he should be a scientist, one who has a profound knowledge of the vital conditions of the country, and of the

ways to improve the public health! The very moderate views of Dr. Fernando, his perfect concord with the Government policy, his vast popularity with it, his quiet-going nature and his deep knowledge of science and medicine can effect more for the public welfare than Mr. Ramanathan's undoubted talents for ready debate, for controversy, his proved capacity and tried experience, his legislative power unequalled by that of any Ceylonese and his fearless and independent spirit, which has been termed by his antagonist "mad antagonism". Whoever doubts that the able and efficient doctor, of great opulence distinguished by the favour and respect of those who hold the Government, and by the reverence of the men of his religion and caste, a fervent Royalist of very moderate views, an M. D., B. S. C., of the London University, one who has never renounced politics and who is younger and therefore more zealous for the public welfare is fitter than a barrister who has no degrees to show, who has renounced politics, and now comes from his peaceful meditations, at the request of many prominent men, a man too old to represent a young constituency, though of undoubted parliamentary talents and abilities, unequalled by those of any Councillor in Ceylon? No sane man does. These are the arguments valid, sound arguments urged in favour of Dr. Fernando's candidature, by his fervent supporters, who "really and truly believe in his pre-eminent ability to represent the constituency more efficiently than any conceivable candidate."

"An Educated Ceylonese." Toleppallai, November 5, 1910.

**HINDU SCHOOL AT MULLAITTIVU.**

The Editor, "Hindu Organ", Jaffna.

Sir, On Sunday last was convened in the Saiva Vitasalai a general meeting of the Saivites of the place, to consider the steps necessary to enlist the sympathy of the community at large with the educational activities of the time. Sri Nagalinga Sami expatiated at length on the importance of sectarian training of the children in order that they may be in a position to successfully combat the agnostic tendencies of the age, the outcome of heterodox teaching of foreign agencies. Mr. Saravanamuttu Pulavar the President, Manager of the school invited the Saivites to co-operate with the committee of management first to better the condition of the Institution, and then to open up branch schools in Mullaivalai, Kumilamunai and other centres. It is essential, he said, to introduce into young minds lessons of usefulness, of religious instructions, and of Saiva virtues in preference to those telling children what the 'Koli' and the 'Kutirai' would in nature do. He loudly decried the very unbecoming quality of education given to Saivite children at the present day in most of the anti-Hindu schools, and wished that better order of things existed. A List was then circulated and signed largely in support of the building fund. The meeting closed as it began with praises sung in glorification of Siva the creative energy.

Yourt truly, Education.

**"THE RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES OF OUR EDUCATED YOUNG MEN"**

(By S. P. T.)

Man is characteristically a religious animal, and in the opinion of some philosophers, religion is the one thing that unmistakably and unequivocally distinguished man from the other species of the animal kingdom. The subject of the religious tendencies of the young men of this country must receive serious attention at the hands of their well-wishers. Even a casual observer will see that religion has but a loose hold upon the generality of the young men that pass through our Universities. They have, most of them, no definite conception of any religion, that their leanings might be towards this or that creed. Our lot is, admittedly cast in a peculiar land and in not less peculiar times. Our condition is unique. As far as my knowledge goes, history affords no parallel to the present state of our country. Even the intellectual awakening that followed the revival of learning in Europe in the later half of the 15th century does not seem to have produced results half so important or half so momentous as half a century of English education has brought about in this country. A quiet-going, peace-loving, but intellectually great nation has been brought into contact with a foreign civilisation, the votaries of which have always been a busy, restless and active people. The result is that a mighty change has come over the land. The whole country is convulsed from one end to the other. Society is in a ferment. Events of great consequence and of stupendous magnitude are taking place before our own eyes. Indeed, the changes are following one another in such rapid succession that we are not sure what a day may bring forth. Intellectually, politically, moral-

ly or rather religiously we are no longer what we were. To realise fully the magnitude of the changes that have been and are still being wrought in this country, it is desirable that one should have a thorough acquaintance with the intellectual condition of the country from post-Vedic times down to the time when men began to have higher education in the English language and Western sciences imparted to them.

As I have before observed, we have from time immemorial been an intellectually active people. The intellectual beginnings of our race are lost in obscurity. We were a nation, when many of the peoples, now occupying the foremost place in the march of the materialistic civilisation of the West, lay yet unborn in the dark depths of a dim future. At a time when the ancestors of some of the most cultured nations of the modern age were roaming half-naked in the rocky coasts of Scandinavia, living in mere hovels, we had made considerable progress in philosophy and religion and wrought them to a state which they have not even now attained in Europe and which, in fact, is, at once, a standing monument to our intellectual superiority to the other races of this globe. Nature—I mean, by this, the condition of the soil particularly—has always favoured the progress and the cultivation of intellect in this land. The soil of India, being fertile and generous, a little exertion on the part of her inhabitants produced enough to supply their material wants. Their life was simple and their wants few. Our ancestors had, as a consequence, ample time and leisure to devote themselves to literary studies. Not having had to contend with an arid, sterile soil or a bleak, cheerless climate, they did not become a strong, robust, enterprising race whom necessity compelled to promote habits of hardihood and bravery; they became speculative. The utility of a division of labour was subsequently discovered and the persons that followed different avocations became separated into distinct classes or castes. Divided attention could never accomplish much good. Accordingly other classes pledged themselves to support the Brahmins and the latter, in their turn, agreed to confine themselves exclusively to literary studies, researches and pursuits. Our intellect became very subtle. The votaries of Sanskrit learning were not satisfied with investigating and laying down the broad principles on which sciences, such as grammar and logic, were based. They could afford to spend any amount of time upon any one section of a single branch of learning. They, therefore, began to indulge in metaphysical nicety of distinction, become passionately fond of drawing nice distinctions and were never satisfied until they carried all their conclusions to an unparalleled degree of fineness. Subtlety became their grand characteristic and the works which we justly consider to be the most brilliant productions of this country are held to be the subtlest works in the world. Yet in those ancient times, when communication between one part of the country and of another was impossible, when knowledge could not be diffused and books there were few or none, our countrymen produced very great works and the perfect, elaborate, gigantic grammatical system of Panini (or of Tholkappiar in Tamil), the numerous commentaries which it evoked into existence, the fine religious and philosophical discourses in which Sanskrit literature (or even the Tamil) abounds, and the varied works on widely remote topics covering a vast and almost unlimited field which our country can boast of, will long stand as monuments of what a nation can achieve by means of its intelligence, ingenuity and perseverance. Even now, as a nation, we are intellectually subtle and, as has been remarked by close and impartial observers like Sir H. Maino, we have carried our subtlety into our studies and our active professions. It is noticed by him that the argument adduced in a Court of Law by the average Indian lawyer is subtler and more ingenious than that adduced by the average English lawyer. I shall show later on how this subtlety has modified or moulded the religious convictions of our educated young men. Sciences such as Chemistry, Physics and Geology were not cultivated by our ancestors to an appreciably great extent. Observation of Nature, with a mind to find out the real causes of physical phenomena, was not practised so largely by them and they do not seem to have made experiments in natural sciences to further the cause of what we understand at the present day of science. Here and there there were no doubt solitary scientists who discovered the true cause of the eclipse or the real astronomical position of the earth. But—I speak subject to correction—there was no attempt to popularise what little was understood of these physical traits and the fanciful causes which, according to the Puranic legends, explained the striking phenomena of nature, were by the multitude firmly believed to be the true causes. Every physical deity had its own presiding deity and every violent manifestation of the forces of Nature was deified. The beneficent luminaries, that illuminated the earth in the day and in the night respectively, were placed on a pedestal of glory and worshipped as gods. Such were the primitive religious conceptions and their influence continues to the present day. Our ancestors went on progressing in speculative sciences letting alone the practical ones. But whatever progress was made, was made in comparatively early times and the march onward in literature, philosophy and even grammar seems to have been soon interrupted. It is beyond the scope of this paper to pause here and to discuss the causes that may have led to this decline. But that it is a fact, there can be no doubt. Learning became the possession of the few. And even those few seem to have slackened in their zeal. Intellectual stagnation followed and this stagnation reached its culmination in the period of the Muhammadan misrule.

(To be continued.)

MALAYA LETTER.

"In the Straits of Malacca"—It was a steaming Friday afternoon in March, 1906 in Singapore, when after finishing my business there I embarked on board a steamer in the Singapore Roads bound for Port Swettenham and thence into Selangor. There were three steamers ready in the harbour that afternoon to leave for Port Swettenham *en route* for Penang, and by a singular stroke of fancy I chose the "Ban What Soon" a small Chinese vessel of not more than 350 tons, which even in the smooth waters of the Roads was visibly unstable. Having gone on board at about 2 p. m. I was confronted with a veritable phalanx of Chinese passengers hugging their luggages to their waists and shoulders and gravely staring at each other. The Machinery was smutting and screeching in its unwilling efforts to lift the cargo from inside the boats on to the hatch, while the coolies engaged in loading operations added to the nuisance by their smuts. With a deck passage paid for I was evidently not expected to make my stand in the gangway take root, and so I had to elbow my way through the almost monotonous crowd of passengers and crew, in search of a corner to lodge myself and my luggage which consisted of a small trunk and a packet. Up and down from stern to bow and back I managed to scote, but nowhere could I secure a place to sit. All the available space had been got hold of by Chinese passengers, men, women and children, who, on enquiry I found, had been lying there from the forenoon lest they should find no room if late. If ever a Chinese steamer is built with a certain design in view that design is to cramp all the space suitable for passengers and make it as uncomfortable, dirty and dim as possible. The aft deck is reserved either for the officers of the ship or first-class passengers, if ever there be any, and the space near the helm is kept for navigation purposes and is unapproachable, while the bow of the ship is occupied by seamen's cabins and latrines. The hatches, closed after loading cargo, in the upper deck, dirty as a pig-sty, and the lower deck wherein will be stored goods and chattels in dismal disorder, are given free access to deck passengers. In this place reserved for deck passengers, sticks and bundles, bags and boxes were strewn pell-mell, while feet and feet of humanity lay contorted and confused in the least available space, sick and snoring. For my part, I could not find room enough for me and my luggage, but under the circumstances I had to shove my box and packet into a cleft between other people's goods, and so I did; and I myself stood leaning on the railings on the side of the ship meditating on my bargained fate. While standing thus a short-statured Malay whose greasy trousers and singlet told me he was of the seafaring fraternity, accosted me from behind with a soliciting glance and showed by his gestures and expressions that he was extremely sorry I stood there for want of sitting accommodation. He said he would put me for the night in a comfortable and well-made-up bed if I would follow him, and suggested in the end in a not very clear but determined tone that I should pay him five dollars in return. Anyhow, I would have a look at his bedroom, I thought. At the tapering end of the prow in the lower deck were fixed beds for the crew, where from the portholes pierced faint streaks of a setting sun, and but for these, light was an unknown element there. Sailors off duty lay snoring like thunder in some beds, and one bed was vacant, which the "kind" Malay seaman offered me. The vicinity was damp and dirty in the extreme, light was nil, and ventilation was scanty; and the charge was heavy. Despite the solicitations of the impecunious Malay I left his presence mightily disgusted with his bed and content to sit on a box or a bar for the night. Fortunately, on my return, I found to my great satisfaction and relief that by an ill-intended re-adjustment of seats among themselves, of a group of Chinese passengers, a narrow space awaited me, which I closed in with lightning speed. There I lay not to move or stir until I reached Port Swettenham.

The sun was beginning to disappear in the Western horizon, and at last a shrill shriek from the ship's siren announced it was time to weigh anchor. There was a hustle and a bustle caused by hawkers and vendors who had come on board to vend their wares of food, drink and smoke, trying to get into their boats yelling and whining. The vendors cleared. Another yawning of the syren. And we were moving slowly past steamers and vessels, boats and rafts. Cries of "Makan Nasi" (Eat rice) rang forth in the stentorian voice of a weather-beaten and sunken-eyed Celestial. In these Chinese steamers it is customary a little before dusk to serve free of charge rice and curry to passengers. I went down to have a look at this interesting procedure. Parboiled rice quite undressed lay in heaps in several buckets and beside stood vessels full of waterlike sauce and fried fish. A bulky individual was busily and importantly wielding a big spoon as passengers approached and stretched their plates for their due. Standing, walking and sitting in confusion they transferred as best as they could the contents of their plates to their mouths.

The steamer threaded its way opposite the Tanjung Pagar wharves, and before we had passed the entrance to Tanjung Pagar the sun had set. Tiny lights were flickering here and there, and the passengers having no care of home prepared to sleep, for enjoyment there was none. Up comes a Celestial, bucket in

one hand and stove in the other, crying, "Kopi Kopi, Susu Kopi" (Coffee, coffee, milk and coffee). A passenger calls him and the man of "Kopi" sits by the former's side and executes the order with alacrity. In his bucket of water are thrown about cups, saucers and spoons, half a dozen of each, while attached to the fiery stove are milk, coffee and other requisites for a decoction. Sitting there he serves a good number of passengers and returns to his cabin, his coffers full. And the steamer sped on in the cold dark night splashing the smooth waters. The Strait of Malacca is said to be calm and quiet almost always, and it was so at that moment, and has been so during my frequent voyages over there, but for an exceptional incident early next morning in this voyage.

A crash from the sky in the small hours of next morning awoke me from my undignified sleep in my comfortless corner. Drops of rain fell heavily and it began to drizzle. The wind was blowing in a fury. The ship that had ploughed during the night the calm sea with ease began to stake and to flutter. The drizzling developed into a heavy shower, the wind blew a gale. Above, the skies crashed, roared and thundered, and lit the firmament with sparkle. Below, the angry waters tossed, splashed and heaved. The waves met surged and swelled. The flimsy vessel in the mid was tossed to and fro, and she rolled from side to side, and rose and fell as a chip of wood in an angry sea. Floods of rain drove the sleepy passengers to quit their beds and find shelter in nooks and crannies. Their luggage was all drenched to the core. In their mad fury people on board ran up and down. Sturdy men collided with one another, frail women tossed against the side of the ship, and helpless children wailed, wept and moaned. The situation was serious and after vain attempts to find solace and comfort men, women and children lay down panting, sighing and heaving, some vomiting what they had eaten, others unable to lift their heads. Towards the right bow of the ship, within a league from her, flashed the revolving light on Cape Rachado, a few miles below Port Dickson. The streaks of dawn began to light the eastern sky. The gale was stronger and fiercer than ever. The ship was being severely tossed. Waves met and rose beneath the ship, and in a moment they parted in twain and rose mountains high on both sides of us, while with a loud report the ship entered the bosom of the waters only to be tossed up again by meeting waves. Boats seemed to be torn away from the davits, the articles in the ship shook heavily and the pantry suffered the most. People in their awestricken sleep knew not what was going on. They slept, or seemed to sleep, for all they were worth, and I myself entertained little hopes of reaching Port Swettenham. The rain stopped, and with it the gale. By degrees the angry sea was recovering its normal and time honoured state of calm, as the halo of the invisible sun brightened up in the east, and we passed Port Dickson fervently thanking God we had been spared further anxiety and fear. No sooner had we passed Port Dickson, which was at about 8 A. M., than to our surprise the sea was again the quiet, even sheet of water it used to be. Local traditions have it that the vicinity of Cape Rachado once in a way vents its spleen and screams and snorts, and might, if it chose, receive in its abyssal bosom passing vessels with men and things.

Never in my many voyages here and elsewhere did I encounter such a furious gale and never did I despair of safety as I did on this occasion near Cape Rachado, in the "Ban What Soon" of the good people of China. People that had slept the sleep of death during the gale recovered from their sea-sickness soon after we were on smooth waters. Some vehemently repeated the traditional treachery of the sea near Cape Rachado, while others, grandfatherlike recalled stories and incidents of storms, gales and shipwrecks which they themselves or their relatives or friends had experienced. Chattering thus of the past we reached Port Swettenham a little after noon, and it was not without great relief the passengers landed on shore. For my part, I was simply gleeful to be again on terra firma after having experienced a gale which had been severe enough to wash my hopes of reaching land. As I wended my way from the landing jetty to the Railway station I turned once more to have a last glance at the wonderful steamer and heaved a sigh of relief and wonder, determined in my heart never to set foot on that steamer or any other of its ilk for all the world.

To this day I have been faithful to my vow, but the steamer that forced this vow has not been seen in the Strait of Malacca since her eventful voyage in 1906, and probably will no more be. What became of her, whether she sounded, as fitly she might, the deep, or has by her owner been abandoned for a better substitute I do not know and I care not to.

What a mighty difference between the steamers that ply in the Strait of Malacca nowadays and those apologies for steamers that did plough the Strait five years ago! Times have changed and with them the steamers.

Johore Bahru, 15 Oct. 1910.

"Lanka".

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE AWAKENING OF THE EAST.

London, Oct. 31. Reuter wires from Peking that in the Assembly today Prince Yu-Lang said that the entire nation agreed that an early meeting of Parliament was necessary. The statement was received with prolonged cheers, being regarded as an expression of the Government's concurrence.

RAT CRUSADE IN SUFFOLK.

London, Nov. 1. A rat crusade in Suffolk is extending as the plague-infected animals are found over a wider area. It is estimated that 10,000 are killed daily. Ailing domestic cats are also being destroyed. Some of them have been found to be infected.

LORD AND LADY MINTO LEAVE SIMLA.

Simla, Nov. 2. Lord and Lady Minto bade farewell to Simla yesterday. A large crowd of prominent residents, civil and military, was present, and there were loud cheers as Their Excellencies moved away, whilst the band played "Auld Lang Syne".

LORD MORLEY'S RESIGNATION.

London, Nov. 2. The Times states that it is understood that an announcement on the subject of Lord Morley's resignation will be made very shortly. The paper adds: "There is reason to believe that he will still remain a member of the Government. There will be general satisfaction at the likelihood of his remaining in the Cabinet. The changes will probably be confined to three or four positions."

London, Nov. 3. The Daily Chronicle states that Lord Morley may possibly become President of the Council.

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD MORLEY.

Calcutta, Nov. 3. The Calcutta papers generally regret the resignation of Lord Morley, though the Bengalee says he has not fulfilled the expectations which his appointment as Secretary of State occasioned.

THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

Patiala, Nov. 3. The Viceroy installed the Maharaja in the *gadi* today at a big durbar held at the new Diwankhana fort.

NO HOME RULE FOR IRISH UNIONISTS.

London, Nov. 4. Irish Unionists, in a manifesto, declare that they will never submit to Home Rule in any form.

OPENING OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT.

London, Nov. 4. Reuter wires from Capetown that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, today, accompanied by Lord and Lady Gladstone, went in a procession to Parliament where they were received by the President and the Speaker.

In declaring the Parliament open, the Duke expressed the King's regret that for the present he was unable to visit South Africa. The King rejoiced that the auspicious Union already tended to the social and material progress of the people and was assured that all would work steadfastly for the welfare of that great and beautiful country.

Afterwards, Lord Gladstone, in his speech, foreshadowed the re-adjustment of the Civil Service, of the Customs and of taxation, the promotion of local industries, a Defence Scheme and the establishment of a South African University.

MARRIAGE OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNOR.

Calcutta, Nov. 5. His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, was married this morning to Mrs. Reynolds in St. Thomas' Cathedral before a large and distinguished gathering. The ceremony was performed by Lord Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the Acting Archbishop of Barham. The service was fully choral. The Governor motored to the cathedral from Admiralty House, where Mrs. Reynolds temporarily stayed with Mrs. Slade.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.

London, Nov. 5. The Ceylon Association has sent a strong letter of protest to the Colonial Office against the passing of the Council Bill.

NOTICE.

**Cloths! Cloths!!**  
Manufactured at the Weaving factory of The Jaffna Industrial Coy., Ltd.—  
Chellais, with Plain Silk or Gold-lace Border from Rs.3-50—Rs.75. Veshtis, Shawls &c., of most fashionable patterns, Colour, quality and workmanship guaranteed. Special designs made to order.  
Orders may be executed by V. P. P. THE MANAGER, Vannarpantal, JAFFNA.

NOTICE.

AS we are anxious to close the share list before the end of this year, will those who intend subscribing for share, please apply at once? We have only about 100 ordinary and 3500 supplementary shares still left unsold.  
TAMBAH S. COOKE, Secretary, Jaffna Trading Coy., Ltd.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

SPECIALIST IN SNAKE-BITE.

**D**R. Thamotheampillay, retired Government Medical Practitioner will treat patients both with European and native medicine very successfully. He will also readily cure every kind of snake-bite, dog-bite, rat-bite and other poisonous bites.  
His residence is at Atheady, Nallore, Jaffna.

THE ANALYSIS OR SOLUTION OF RELIGIONS, BY THAMOTHARAMPILLAY.

**T**HIS book analyses scientifically, logically and critically the chief sacred doctrines of Hinduism, Buddhism, Mohamedanism and Christianity and draws final conclusions.

A very interesting and instructive study to all religionists. Price Rs. 4.50, reduced to Rs. 2.50 for three months.

Obtain from C. T. Pillay, Atheady, Nallore, Jaffna, and from Jaffna or Colombo Apothecaries Co.

Notice.

**A**N Examination for candidates wishing to enter the 3rd class of the Clerical Service will be held on Wednesday the 4th of January 1911 and the following days.

2. Candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 21 on the 4th of January 1911, and a birth certificate must accompany each application in proof of age.

3. Applications must reach the Director of Public Instruction not later than 2 p. m. on Monday November 28, 1910, and must be made on the forms to be obtained at any post office on application or after four days' notice. Each application must bear a revenue stamp of Rs. 10.

4. Further particulars of the Examination with a schedule of the subjects may be obtained on application to the Director of Public Instruction or to the Government Agent of the Province.

R. B. STRICKLAND, Acting Director, Office of Public Instruction, Colombo, 2 September, 1910.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2360. In the Matter of the Estate of Kantappakurukkal Sinniahkurukkal alias Nadarajakurukkal late of Vetharaniam, South India ... Deceased. Swaminathakurukkal Sevvaninathakurukkal of Karampaikurichy in Varany Petitioner.

- Va.  
1. Valliyammaipillai widow of Kantappakurukkal Sinniahkurukkal alias Nadarajakurukkal of Karampaikurichy in Varany.  
2. Supiramaniakurukkal Kantappakurukkal of Karampaikurichy.  
3. Kantappakurukkal Supiramaniakurukkal of Karanavai South Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Swaminathakurukkal Sevvaninathakurukkal, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Kantappakurukkal Sinniahkurukkal alias Nadarajakurukkal, coming on for disposal before R. N. Thaine Esqr., District Judge, on October 18, 1910, in the presence of Mr. S. Kandayya, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated October 10, 1910, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the father-in-law of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before November 18, 1910, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

October 18, 1910. R. N. Thaine, District Judge.